

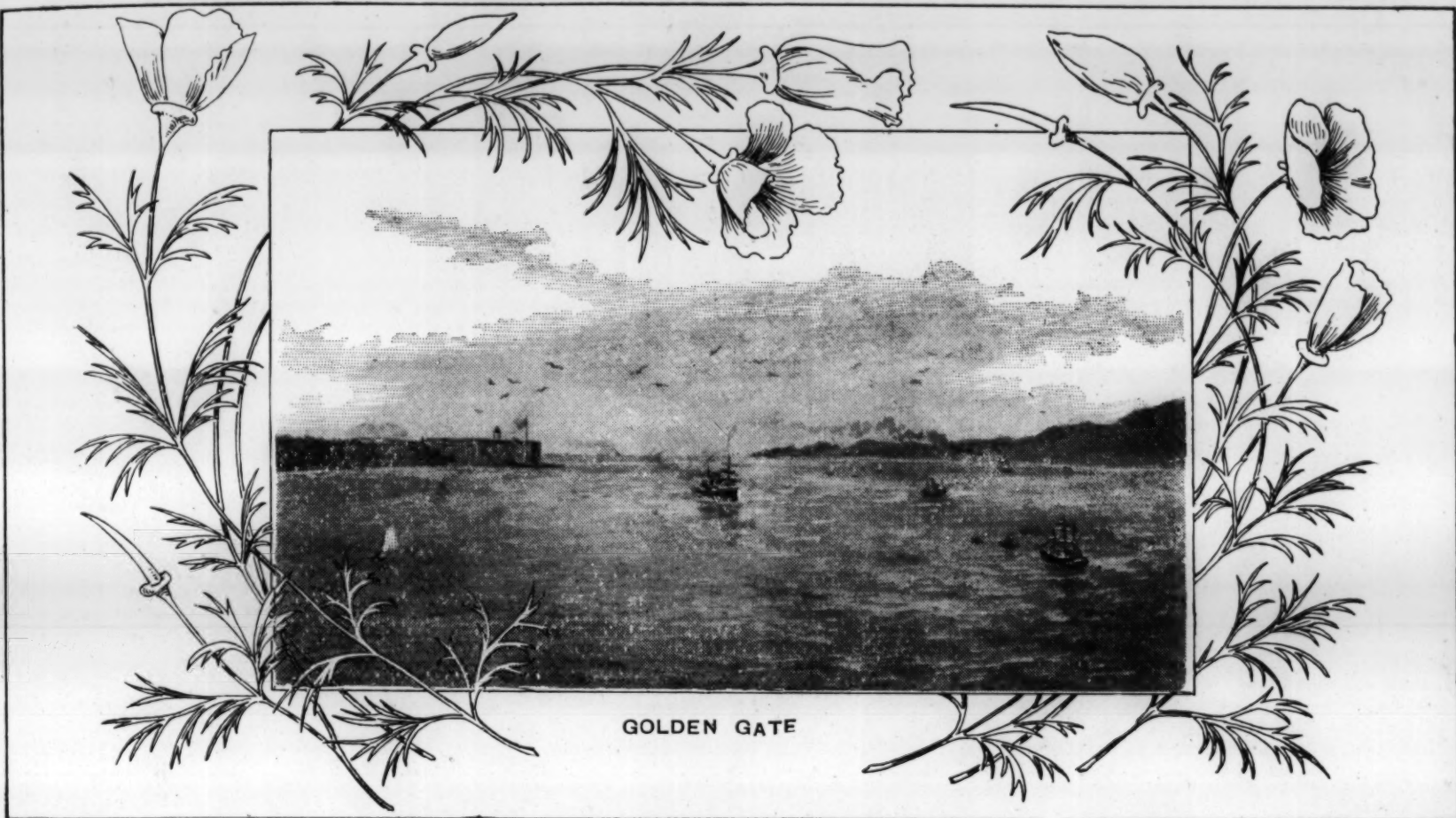
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VOL. XVII.

San Francisco, April, 1896.

NO. 4



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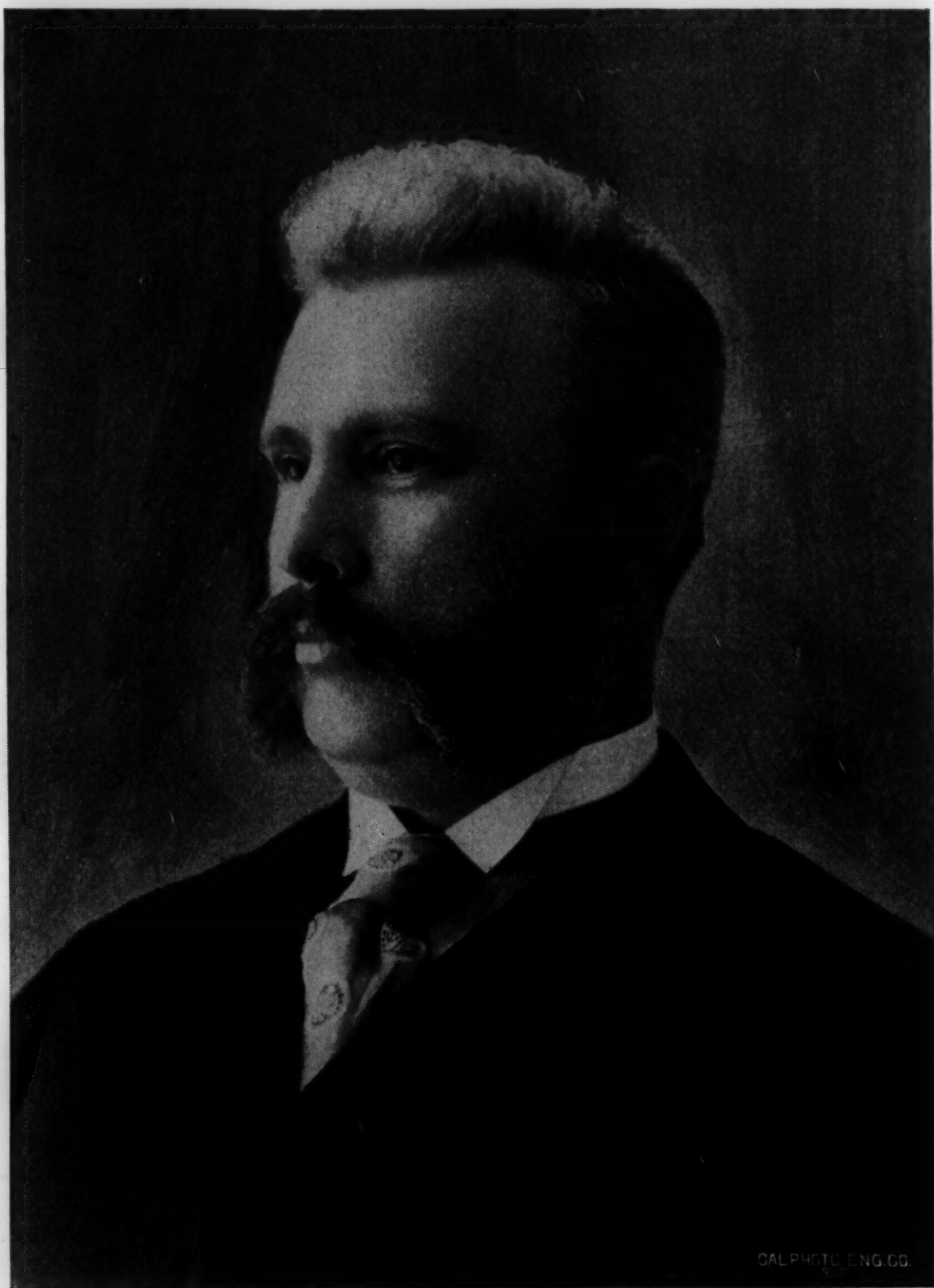
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PITTS EDWIN HOWES, M. D.

Boston, Mass.

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San Francisco, California, April, 1896

NO. 4

Medicine Among the Yumas.

W. T. HEFFERMAN, M. D., Fort Yuma, Cal.

It was my first intention to prepare a paper covering the class and number of diseases incident to the Yuma Indians and their peculiar methods of treating them, but concluding that this alone might not prove interesting to all, I have touched on a few of their habits and customs as well.

To my brothers of the medical profession, the title of this paper will doubtless seem a misnomer when applied to the methods of treatment that have come under my observation and which I shall attempt to briefly describe, but as it is meant to designate their treatment of the sick I presume we will have to so dignify it, however erroneous it may prove to be.

Let me say by way of introduction that I write from Fort Yuma, California, justly celebrated as the most hospitable place on earth, in that it extends to its visitors the warmest welcome (especially in the Summer) and that during my sojourn there I have observed with much interest the many strange habits and practices of the Indians on the reservation among which none are stranger than their treatment of the sick.

Physically the Yumas compare fav-

orably with any tribe in the United States. Tall of stature and erect in carriage, with good muscular development and vivacious temperament, their endurance under the most adverse circumstances is very great and their immunity from disease considering their happy disregard of all hygienic laws surprising, that it would astonish the zealous advocate of the enforcement of strict sanitary laws goes without saying, but the fact remains the same, in the midst of filth they multiply.

The digestive apparatus of the Yuma must be copper-lined to enable him to devour, with avidity and apparent relish some of the delectable dishes of his menu; dishes that to civilized people would seem not only unfit to eat by reason of uncleanness, but poisonous as well.

It was with a variety of emotions I remember that I first viewed an Indian meal and it is needless to say, it made a lasting impression on my mind vividly recalling the old saying that "one half of the world knows nothing of how the other half lives." Surrounded by his squaw and five children, the head of the family was assiduously de-

voting his attention to the cutting up of a piece of beef, but, owing to the dullness of his knife (not a scalping knife by the way) or the uncertain age of the animal to which the roast had previously belonged, his progress was necessarily slow; he had for a cutting block a piece of wood lying loose on the ground and as it was of small dimensions it required great skill to prevent the pieces cut off from falling in the sand and not a few met that fate; but a little thing like sand did not seem to lessen their fondness for bits from the family joint, the Indians doubtless considering the sand a Providential blessing as aiding digestion and preventing dyspepsia. In addition to the meat mentioned, a mysterious compound which I afterwards found consisted of flour and water and to my mind recalled the paste used by paper-hangers stood in their midst in a five gallon can, into which each member dipped his hand for a morsel and afterwards wiped his fingers with his tongue; spoons forks and napkins being considered superfluous in that family. Favoring a meat diet these Indians consume large quantities when available and notwithstanding their residence in a hot climate seem to suffer no inconvenience therefrom.

Among the articles of diet highly prized by them is the watermelon, they eat freely of this fruit in all stages of its growth and suffer no pangs from that terror of civilized children, cramp-colic. The Yuma, young and old, needs no paregoric or essence of ginger to allay the contortions of that malady so familiar to us during the

green fruit season. I have known these Indians to live for months on a diet of watermelon and bread and to all appearances enjoy the best of health. They are true children of the tropics and will lie in the open air under the rays of a burning sun and sleep sweetly, undisturbed by a temperature of 116° F., in the shade, or any fear of sunstroke, which by the way is unknown among them. The hottest nights of Summer seem to be preferred for the indulgence of their various dances, which they continue throughout the night giving as a reason therefore that the danger of contracting colds and other kindred complaints after such violent exercise is much less in hot weather than in the Winter or the cooler months, a fact they have doubtless proved by experience.

The Yumas are very superstitious, a sudden or unexpected death among them is usually ascribed to the agency of witches and in former years woe to the poor wretch accused of possessing these supernatural powers. Many of you may recall a case that occurred a few years since, wherein the murder of a Yuma Medicine Man was followed by the trial and conviction of four Indians who committed the deed. It seems the medicine man had been treating a sick Indian on the reservation for several weeks and notwithstanding his prognosis to the contrary the patient died, at this time an unwritten law existed among them making the fourth failure to foretell correctly the outcome of an illness a capital offense, punishable with death at the hands of the relatives of the

deceased, unfortunately for this medicine man he wished to gain credit for the cure of his patient and in working to accomplish this result overstepped the limits of caution and made the fatal error of expressing some hope for the man's recovery and this being the fourth erroneous prediction, the edict of death was pronounced and executed. This rule I rejoice to say did not apply in my case and I never envied them their popularity gained at such a risk. Happily this condition of affairs has since undergone a change for the better and the only punishment now following an error of judgment is the curtailing of all fees for attendance on case. But some of the medicine men are shrewd enough to evade this by collecting their fees in installments as the case progresses, but whether in the event of a mistaken diagnosis the relatives have any redress I am unable to say.

The methods of the medicine man are peculiar, contrary to the usual ideas held on this subject, the Yuma practitioner does not avail himself of the trappings usually ascribed to them in dime novels but attending as a gentleman of his tribe he takes his place at the side of the patient and wearing an air of consequence, no doubt occasioned through a feeling of importance engendered by traditional value, proceeds with his treatment which consists in laying on of hands, kneading the flesh over the affected part or organ, burning of sticks and anointing with the ashes, blowing of breath and the performance of gymnastics with the hands and arms over the patient.

Food and drink are strictly prohibited as well as all clothing, the unfortunate patient being laid on the bare sand and a piece of muslin or calico thrown over him. I saw in one instance a case of incipient cold develop into pneumonia within a short time, the patient dying after enduring great suffering through such treatment. Imagine the suffering and agony of a fever patient deprived of water; notwithstanding all this, no complaints are uttered the patient displaying remarkable fortitude and the poor unfortunate meekly submitting, bows to the inevitable from which he makes no effort to escape.

In another case, one of pyaemia or blood poisoning due to inflammation and the presence of pus in the pleural cavity, the patient was liberally dosed with an emulsion of pumpkin and water melon seeds, it is needless to say however that he did not recover. Soon after my arrival I was called to attend an Indian who had sustained a severe and extensive scalp wound, I had but a short time before left one of our eastern hospitals and imbued with the more advanced ideas of modern surgery proceeded to dress the cut after the most approved methods, employing all the antiseptic measures at hand to procure a good result. Having had occasion to pass that vicinity a few hours later I called at the hut and found—the children playing tag with my antiseptic bandages and the wound covered with a coating of blue mud. I hardly think anyone will blame me for not replacing them especially as mother earth proved an efficient rem-

edy in the case, and I met the Indian shortly afterwards on his way to Yuma none the worse for his experience.

I desire to say in this connection the dry climate of that region seems especially fitted for the speedy healing of wounds of the flesh.

These Indians lack all knowledge of surgery, as a case in point I recall that of a boy who fell from a horse and sustained a fracture of the wrist or what is known in medical parlance as Colles' Fracture.

I saw this case about two weeks after the accident occurred, the parent bringing him to me with the statement that three or four medicine men had tried to cure him, but I found no attempt had been made to correct the deformity or confine the fragments of bone to their proper places. I did what I could but as I lost sight of the case, cannot say anything as to the result.

Cases of deformity are very rare among them, however I have heard rumors of the parents destroying the cripples but have not been able to verify them. An amusing experience was occasioned by an Indian who came in one day suffering from a severe toothache; after dramatically explaining the symptoms to me, I prevailed upon him to permit of the extraction of the offending molar, which he afterwards reduced to powder between two stones. He then requested salve for a sore on his wrist which on inquiry I learned had been caused by a medicine man burning it severely with a live coal of fire on the end of a stick, presumably a counter irritant for the

aching tooth, that being the statement by the patient.

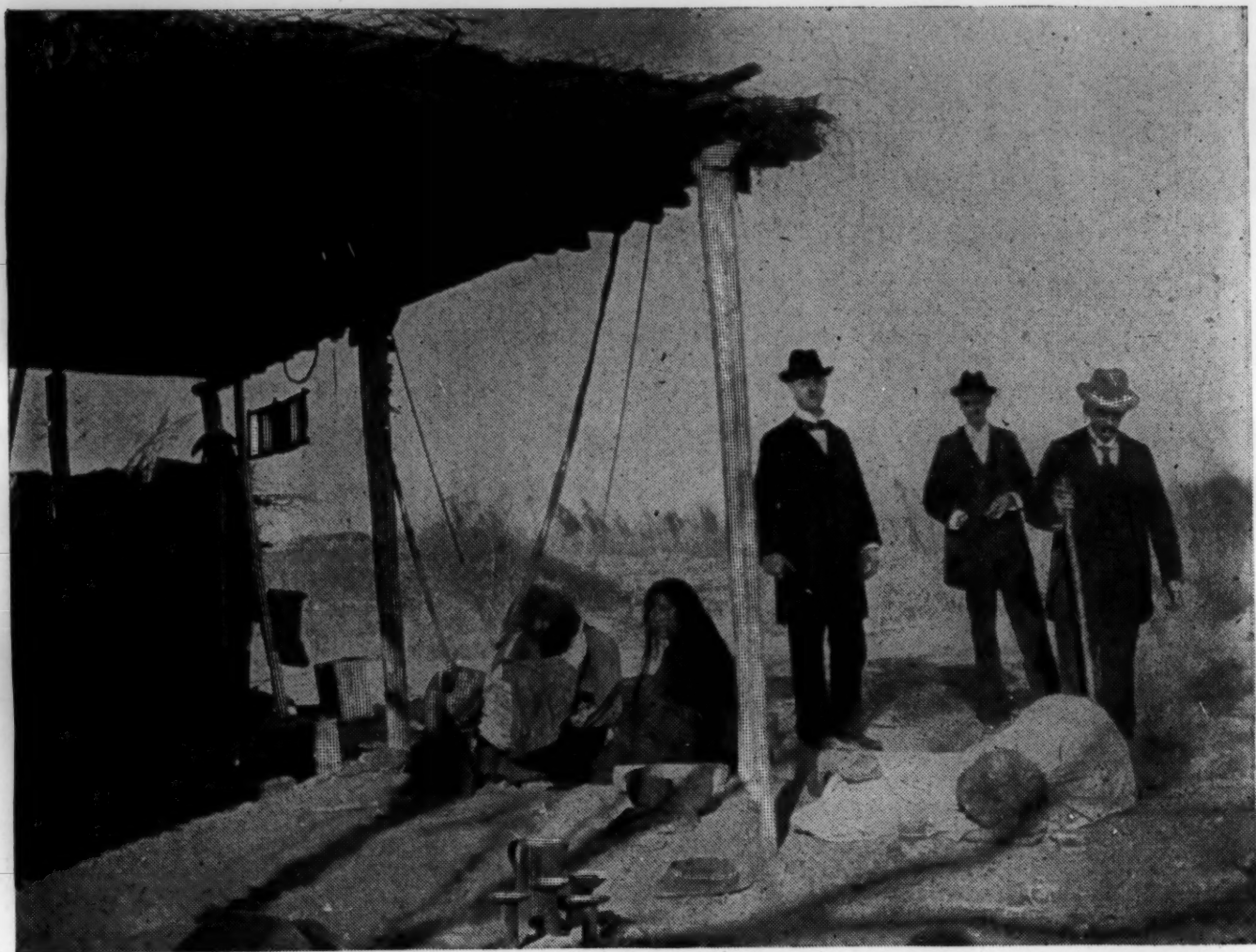
This same method is also in vogue for treatment of pleurisy or pain in the various parts of the body, and I attended one patient who had twenty-eight of these burns in a space of about twelve inches square, which from their size and depth, must have caused excruciating pain in their infliction. Perhaps the most novel method of treating diseases of the digestive organs is that of the knee massage or kneading process, and I well remember the first case of this kind that came under my observation.

An Indian divested of all clothing except the inevitable and never absent (G) string was lying on his back on the ground while a medicine man knelt on his abdomen and from time to time proceeded to vault about on that organ in a series of circles, to the accompaniment of doleful grunts from the long suffering victim; providing the patient could stand such treatment, it might prove beneficial in some cases, but imagine the result in a case of general inflammation, its utility as a curative agent being at best doubtful, the suffering it entails should doom it to eternal banishment from the archives of Modern Medicine.

They are not all conversant with the medical properties of the plants that grow in their immediate neighborhood but adopt these more vigorous measures to accomplish their end, and, I regret to say usually that of the patient as well.

The Yuma avails himself of nature as an agent to disinfect the sick room





On the Yuma Indian Reservation,



Playing Indian, Fort Yuma, Cal,
Dr. Hefferman on the left,

and clothing of the diseased, and he proceeds to perform this act in a most thorough manner. After the death of the invalid a funeral pyre of logs and brush is built on which the body is placed together with all personal property, quantities of provisions, clothing of the immediate family and relatives including voluntary gifts from friends and acquaintances. The fire is then lighted and in a short time nothing remains but the ashes, which are scattered to the desert winds.

I am reminded here of the customs of the ancients in placing coin or other property with the bodies of their dead to pay the charges of the ferryman across the river "Styx." Doubtless if it were known some such intention actuates this generous contribution of property to the flames.

The Yuma Indian firmly believes that cremation of the body is essential to gain for the soul of the departed entrance into the spirit world.

I was surprised some months ago to witness the cremation by proxy of an Indian named Palone who was killed by a train too far from home for his friends to recover his body. To guarantee eternal peace to the spirit of the departed, his relatives procured a log, wrapped it with calico and muslin placed it under an improvised shed and mourned for several hours over the fantastically adorned figure intended to represent the Indian who was killed, after which it was consigned with due ceremony and respect to the flames, thus securing to the spirit of Palone an entrance into the charmed circle of warriors gone before.

Whether the grief of the mourners was sincere or not may be questioned, but a few of his intimate friends certainly contributed considerable property to the flames and also provided a feast for all those who took an active part in the ceremonies.

These cremations usually take place at night and the mournful crying and rocking to and fro of some, together with the almost frenzied gesticulations and howling of others, the light from the burning pile streaming back over the surrounding multitude, giving to everything that unnatural ghost-like appearance, and the whole shut in by a wall of darkness, furnishes a weird and impressive picture, one does not easily forget.

Having attended the patient to the end, let us now draw the mantle of charity over his many mistakes and take a glance at the coming generation of his people.

This crude material fashioned after God's own image, subjected to the civilizing influence of educational training, presents a far more pleasing picture and leads one to indulge the hope that a few more years of earnest work will cause even the memory of such practices to appear as a troubled dream.

In justice to those engaged in the educational work at the Fort Yuma School, I cannot close without referring to the extent of their work and far reaching influence and benefit of their example. A residence of five years among them has shown me the results of earnest efforts, selfdenial and patient and faithful attention to details.

I have watched with pleasure the gradual transformation of dirty ragged and half starved Indian children, wild and untamable as their own bronchos, into well clothed, well fed, clean and respectable girls and boys, a credit to the Institution that has wrought the miracle and to a system that in so short a time can change the child of the savage into a peace loving, well disciplined, and industrious member of a civilized community.

If it is the desire of our government to exchange the tomahawk and scalp-

ing knife of the savage for the more peaceful impliments of agriculture and trade, in my opinion the school-room promises the most fruitful results, and the instruction of the children of to-day will exert a beneficial influence on generations to come. The prejudices of the present are fast giving away before the good results already obtained and the magnitude of the undertaking is greatly lessened by encouraging signs of victory and the achievement of all that can be desired in the near future.

Hemorrhage from the Navel.

MARY B. MALLORY, M. D., Auburn, Cal.

On the afternoon of July 6th 1895 I was called to see Mrs. L——. Found her in labor, well advanced. In about an hour and a half she gave birth to a fine daughter, weight about nine pounds, plump, healthy looking excepting a bluish white tinge, instead of the usual red color of the skin, breathing normal. Ordered it wrapped up warm. Called to see patient again the 8th. Found mother notwithstanding the excessive heat doing finely, babe, better color and remarkably bright. The people were in limited circumstances and had only employed me to safely conduct the labor. As they lived several miles away I heard nothing of them until the babe was eleven days old when about 5 P. M., I received a note that the baby had been bleeding for several hours from

the navel; and if I thought it anything dangerous, to come right away. I hastened to see the patient, and found it soaking in its own life blood and instead of the plump little infant it was, nothing but a skeleton. Inquiry elicited the fact that for several days the infant had been subject to attacks of palpitation of the heart which they had laid to the heat. I also learned that the detachment of the umbilical cord had not been normal, but when it came off, as they expressed, "it left a something that looked like the stem of a bean." The blood vessels of the umbilical cord had never properly contracted or become impervious to the flow of the blood, consequently when this hard filament came away hemorrhage took place. I applied styptics and compresses, and finally

arrested the hemorrhage.

Shortly afterwards, after nursing, the babe vomited the contents of the stomach pinkish from blood. I had from the first considered the case nearly hopeless, but now quite so.

In about four hours external hemor-

rhage again occurred the child dying at about 9 A. M., next day. Could the child have been saved by any possible means? Have any of the readers of the CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL had a similar case?

Some Remarks on Mental Development.

G. P. BISSELL, M. D., Cedarville, Cal.

All human mental growth is in short lines. Each further thought joins to the former at an angle, making a zig-zag, and rising higher as it proceeds.

Concrete thought has its foundation in the senses. Abstract thought has its foundation in the emotions.

These are the premises of the following thesis and from which the whole will depend.

The first act of human life is a cry caused by the chill of the air into which it is involuntarily thrust. If the finger be inserted into the mouth of the neonate infant, it will respond to the presence of that foreign body by the act of sucking. The finger stimulates the nerves of the lips and causes the action in response. Both these acts are caused by the sensation of touch. Mind and thought, such as we conceive them do not enter into either act, any more than does the shrinking and folding of the mimosa leaves when the hand is held near the plant.

These examples show with sufficient clearness that the first acts of life are

in response to stimulants applied to nerves of sensation.

The illustrations may be extended further to show that without eyesight we should never have idea of color, and that the conjunction of sight with the tactile sense gives us knowledge of shape; that the idea of size or extension is chiefly derived from the exertions of locomotion; that without audition we should have no idea of sound, although we might feel a jar, and that the combination of the experience from our senses gives us all our judgment concerning concrete forms and facts.

This is the lowest and most basic form of mental advancement. All higher mind growth rests on this as a primal foundation.

In this, a whole cycle of advancement has been attained, and it has risen as a spiral, a mighty distance above the starting point of infantile vacuity. But that spiral was not constructed in smooth and regular curves. It was built up rather of short straight lines, like the branches of a tree and the twigs of branches, could they be con-

ceived to be all jointed together at right angles and with continually expanding circumference, until the cycle is completed. And if in imagination it be conceived to be bounded by an outside material covering, that periphery would form an inverted cone with the apex at infancy and the base at the whole intelligence attained. The dimensions of this cone, both in distance of the base from the apex, and in circuit of the base differs with each individual from that of every other. Each has his own personal equation, dependent on his own individual ability.

This first cycle of intelligence may appropriately be called the cycle of concrete ideas. Most people rise very little advanced above this cycle of concretion; but many become wonderfully astute within that sphere.

The primal emotions are three—love, hatred and fear. From the combination of these, all secondary emotions are made, as are all the various shades of color from the three primal colors, red, yellow and blue.

All love whatever, radiates from self love, as do all emotions or feelings start from the personality of self. Ambition, a variety of self love, stimulates to lofty combinations to attain its ends. Pity, a combination of love and fear, melts us with compassion. And so of emotions. They all stimulate to abstract ideas—in fact, are abstractions the moment that they pass beyond the bounds of self.

But that abstract ideas are derived from the emotions can perhaps, be most clearly shown by taking the example of religion. Human beings

find themselves surrounded by mystery whichever way they may look. Desiring to solve that mystery, appeal is instantly and involuntarily made to imagination for the solution. This desire is an emotion of the mind in presence of the unknown; and this appeal to imagination holds through the whole realm of higher thought. It is with the astronomer in his search for law, and with the chemist as to possible reaction, as truly as with the novelist for situations to suit his hero.

The first condition where it is built into a system and leaves permanent trace of itself, is in what is called religion. Reason, by this time, has somewhat asserted itself and makes the demand: Why! Imagination instantly leaps into the breach with the ready answer of superstition, and not waiting for the slow cause of experiment stifles further questioning by the readiness of its answer. As those replies are found to be glaringly absurd, they are trimmed off here and there, but the system is still proclaimed to be perfect. All people and every individual of all people have gone through the phase. It is nature's course of development. It must necessarily be so. Guess-work and trial must proceed certainly with every individual. It becomes a hindrance and obstruction whenever and wherever it is accepted as a system of truth, and the mind rests on it as such.

Imagination, the most deceitful of all the processes of the mind, when let to run wild, becomes the most useful when restrained by reason and experiment. It gives us every article of use,

from the simple lever to the telescope and spectroscope. It enables us to understand the construction of worlds and the geology of our own earth. Without it, man would still be a savage. It gives us all our literature. It links thought to thought until it builds a superstructure whose dimensions comprise the universe. Through all this there has been joining of thought to thought at slight angles until the inverted cone has been finished by the completion of the cycle of obscure thought, this resting on the base of the concrete cone, until the abstract has swept all space and embraced all the possible. This concludes the round of mentality—the concrete and the abstract. Unless the mind shall acquire new faculties it can never reach further. Imagination itself cannot conceive of anything beyond. The mind must always exercise itself in these two phases, nor is there any need of more.

The possibilities of advancement in these two are both boundless and fathomless. All mankind combined have never approached the confines of those possibilities. They will broaden and advance so long as mind shall endure and investigate.

In the two processes I have represented the two processes of thought as growing up separately, the concrete to its completion first, and succeeded by the abstract. The necessity of perspicuity alone demanded such arrangement. In truth the concrete does come first as everyone may judge; but in very fact they grow up mostly together. Nor could the concrete reach any very great proportion unless aided by the abstract.

So far as we can discern, the great advantage of the human over the mere animal in his mental attainment, is the power of the human to pursue the abstract.

Hypnotic in Heart Disease.

JOHN FEARN, M. D., Oakland, Cal.

It is safe to affirm, that in the whole catalogue of diseases with which mankind is afflicted; there are none which tax the skill, or draw more upon the sympathies of the physician than diseases of the heart. In cases of valvular deficiency with regurgitation; in cases of mitral stenosis, or in cases of dilatation, the heart being weak there is difficulty in keeping up circulation. The pulse is feeble and uncertain, and

as a result we get venous stasis and congestion. Feet and hands are cold and as the diseases progress, there is dropsical infiltrations into serous cavities and cellular tissues, breathing is difficult, sleep is poor and troubled with dreams. There is inability to lay upon the side and the patient must be bolstered up in bed. Such is the anxiety from difficult respiration in these cases, that the worn-out pa-



tient is afraid to go to sleep lest they should fail to wake again.

How piteous is the appeal of such patients for help; sleep they must have but what means shall we pursue that may bring to them sleep in its most refreshing form, without the unpleasant after effects which so often follow the use of hypnotics. A considerable experience with these cases has convinced me that there must be stimulation as well as soporific results obtained. But it must be a stimulation not followed by hurtful depression.

I have found nothing under these circumstances to yield more kindly results than a combination of spir. ammonia aromatic with fl. ext. erythrina piscidia. The dose need not be large say :

R

Spir. ammon. aromat.....3 iij.

Fl. ext. erythrina pis.....3 iv.

Syr. simp. to.....3 iij

M Sig.: One drachm in the evening in hot sweetened water repete it in the night as needed.

It beats to day or as a rule anything else I have tried. Under its kindly stimulating influence the heart beat becomes fuller and firmer, peripheral circulation is improved, stasis of a passive congestive character is relieved, cyanosis disappears, anxiety is relieved and the patient sleeps. His sleep is refreshing. If one can follow this with your heart tonics the appetite is improved. And if the patient is not too far gone there may be absorption of effused fluids and improvement.

I was called out of town some time ago to see a patient. There was extreme dilatation, with bronchial and

kidney trouble. The patient's nights were made terrible by suffering. His physician had given up the case, saying nothing more could be done. A kind neighbor, who had sat up with him, thought an effort should be made to relieve his sufferings. I informed them that he was past being cured, but I could make him more comfortable. Atropia did some good, but the combination treated of in this article helped him to peaceful sleep and was a boon to him while he lived, for which he and his family were grateful.

I have one other thought to add. Some doctors complain that they get no results from erythrina piscidia. I wish to say that in proper cases I have never failed to get grand results from this remedy. But I am careful to get a good make, and I would say to those disappointed hitherto, use that made by either of the following firms: W. S. Merrell, Lloyd Brothers, Park Davis & Co. or Wyeth Bros. There may be twenty other firms making just as good as the firms above mentioned, but from complaints I hear I am sure there is either very poor extracts on the market, or else complaining physicians do not use it aright.

"If a young man is to be well equipped for the battle of life, one of the things he needs is a good stomach."
—Professor Huxley.

"In writing, labor—incessant labor—gives the appearance of ease."
—Grant Allen.

Some Observations of Rectal and Anal Work in the East.

M. E. VAN METER, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.

While Pratt, the orificialist, uses the bivalve rectal speculum constantly, relentlessly and apparently indiscriminately in his rectal work, and in stretching the sphincter ani, Bacon, the rectal specialist of the Post-graduate school, says any one who would use anything beside the fingers or thumbs for the purpose of dilatation ought to be criminally prosecuted and sent to prison. His objection to the use of the speculum for this purpose being that no one can have any idea, at least not a correct one, as to the amount of force being used; therefore, great harm is liable to be done by rupturing the muscular fibers, causing incontinence.

For pruritus ani, I saw Hamilton of Rush Medical College take a Paquelin cautery and thoroughly sear the parts about the anal opening as far as the areola extended. This, of course, was done under anæsthesia. It is claimed by those advocating this method that it will cure when every other treatment has failed; and as it can be done under anæsthesia, the objection raised as to the pain caused by this procedure is not tenable.

I saw both Senn, at Rush Medical College, and Bacon, at Charity Hospital, operate for fistula by using the Paquelin cautery instead of the knife. A director was introduced in the usual

way and the tissues divided down to it with the cautery, the parts then being held apart and the tract thoroughly cauterized. There is no bleeding following this operation, and it is apparently a rational one.

Bacon deprecates the cutting of the sphincter muscles, except in the median line, either anteriorly or posteriorly. He says when thus cut there is but little trouble about getting union, while if cut laterally it is almost impossible to get such union as will save the patient from incontinence.

Pratt denounces the ligature method of treatment of hemorrhoids; and he seldom, if ever, uses the clamp and cautery method, though he would give this method preference to the injection treatment. He believes in a radical procedure in those cases, and either does the American or slit operation, the first being similar to Whitehead's operation, the difference being that Whitehead worked from below upward, while Pratt works from above downward. The slit operation is somewhat similar to a radical operation for a varicocele.

Rectal ulcers are treated in various ways, according to location, size and the operator. Some are burned with escharotics, some with galvanic cautery and others with actual cautery, while others are curetted and others

still are medicated. In many cases two or more of these treatments are used. In all cases the great desideratum being to keep the bowel as free

from fecal matter and the region of the wound in as aseptic a condition as possible.

Medical Legislation.

H. MICHENER, M. D., Halsey, Oregon.

In the early days of Eclecticism the Golden Rule was the guide in all things touching the ethics of the profession. In my humble judgment that rule has never been improved upon as a guide for our conduct either professionally or as individuals of the numerous human family. But it appears that the observance of that same rule has become somewhat obsolete—has fallen into “innocuous desuetude,” so to speak. We rather insist that the other fellow shall observe it but ourselves—well, as Professor Jeancon used to say, “that is an equine of a different hue.”

The old Eclectics believed in liberty of thought as well as in liberty of action and we honor them for it, and we boast that their mantles have fallen upon our shoulders and that by inheritance, both hereditary and acquired, we are the same liberal, board-minded and independent set that they were. But is it true? I doubt it, (Of course, it is with you, Mr. Editor. and myself, but it is of the others that I am now talking.) We howl about the Hippocratic oath (a good many of us don't know what the said oath is, but I have observed that a great

many persons are like the Democratic party and sumptuary legislation—the less they know about it the more they howl and yell about it) and the “code” which is such a burden to the self-styled “Regulars,” and yet we go right along yelling for liberty and at the same time trying (and succeeding pretty well, too) to get a similar incubus upon our own shoulders. Now, as is well known among ourselves, we, as a school, are the salt of the earth; but as an irreverent friend of mine puts it “neither salt nor self-righteousness will save us.”

Now, some of you wonder at what I am driving, but we will see in a few moments if I do not forget myself and lose my subject. Quite recently I held a conversation with a medical friend of the “Regular” persuasion and I poured “liberality, progression, freedom from the code” and the various other virtues to which we claim title in fee simple into him. I just chewed him up and spat him out in small pieces, as I thought. I proved him and his school guilty of all the sins in the medical decalogue, and I wished there were more so that I could prove them guilty of the others, too. I

ought to have hanged, drawn and quartered him right there and then. I could have then felt that I had done my whole duty and had become a public benefactor. I would have had him fixed so that he could not have replied. I want to tell you, my brethren, that there is great satisfaction in having the "last word." I did not get it that time. I told him how the "fathers" fought the iniquitous medical legislation of the past; "how they fought, bled and died" for medical freedom, and he told how the modern Eclectics, where they are strong enough to command respect, stand pat with the Allopaths and get laws passed to protect the "dear people from the quacks" and incidentally to bar out competitors. He went ahead and threw up to me quite a number of other things, which had a tendency to hurt my feelings and made me think that he was no gentlemen, and also made me wish that I had said nothing about "legislation." But I am afraid that it is too true that we have taken to our bosom that which the fathers opposed. Of course, in those States where we failed to get representation on the State Board of Medical Examiners we still howl about the "oppressive iniquity of medical and class legislation"; but where we have representation the law is "wise and beneficent." We raised the very devil up here in Oregon when the old Board was all Allopathic; but we have a new law now and we have representation on the Board and now we have all united in singing hosannas and crying "down with the quacks." Every per-

son who calls himself a physician who comes to our State, no difference what his qualifications may be or who he is, must walk up and get the brand of our composite Board before he can graze in our pastures. No free trade in medicine up here any more. As Professor Hamilton would say, "We don't care three whoops in Hades" who they are, nor what they know, nor what they do, so that they pass the examination, pay their fee and get their brand. We believe in equal rights, too—that is, equal rights for Allopaths, Eclectics and Homœopaths. Physio-medicalists and other heretics who don't believe in one or the other of the "blessed Trinity" don't count and are properly "damned," as they should be. I hardly believe that the early Eclectics would indorse our actions, but they were too "old fashioned" for us. We are becoming rich and respectable and of course we must take such steps as will maintain our respectability and get rid of those who do not believe as we do.

My friend also referred to the expulsion from the National of a certain prominent physician and the reasons therefor. Now I think that the National did just right. That man indorsed a proprietary medicine. He asserted our doctrine of "choosing that which he thought was the best," and he found the medicine to do good work and to fit some special phases of disease and he indorsed it for those conditions, and as he is a better looking man than some of the rest of us he let them put his picture in the paper. (Nobody ever wants my picture, even

for an album.) Now that was wrong. We all agree there. And we have plenty of "copyrighted medicines" in our own school, and he had no business to indorse any outside medicine, even it is good. Yessirree, freedom of thought and liberty of action is our special trademark, but you have to submit to the powers that be to know whether your views are heretical or not. If heretical you must recant or "git"—you are not of our fold. In order to keep a close watch on the flock and to keep ourselves pure and unspotted from the world we have organized a "star chamber" in the National and the godforsaken wretch that has fallen so low as to patronize the newspaper can't come in. Of course it is all right if you perform a brilliant operation to call in a reporter and tell him all about it, as an item of news, and to see that he gets it correctly (that is the way I do) and to set forth all your titles and where you graduated, etc., when they happen to mention your name; but instead of "beating" the newspaper out of legitimate advertising you walk up and pay like a man for having your claims set forth we will "scotch" you for it; you are not of us—we would not think of advertising and pay for it. Now, dear brethren, don't you think that this is all "rot?" I do. We will make a supposition, if you will permit. We will suppose that I have made a special study of a certain form of disease (which I haven't) and that owing to that special study I was more successful in treating that disease than any of my competitors (which I am

not); that I could save many that the others lose. Is it not my duty to suffering humanity to let it be known? And would it not be more manly to pay for having it legitimately advertised than to beat the "poor devil of a printer" out of his due? I think so.

I claim to be a genuine Eclectic. I was made so by conviction, conversion and regeneration. I have a reason for the faith that is in me. This is my doctrine: Free speech, free thought and free action. If any man desires to practice medicine and can give the people better service than I, or such service as they require, I will not deny him the right to practice nor the people the right to employ him, if he be their choice.

I am a graduate. I have been trained scientifically and I flatter myself that I am a successful physician; but if my friend, the blacksmith, having read two or three almanacs of recent date wishes to change his avocation to that of medicine and the people prefer him to me, I will not hinder him nor them. (I will probably think, though, that they display all-fired poor judgment). If he cannot give them better service than I can they will not employ him. I ask no law to sustain my arms. If I cannot win on my own merits I will retire from the field. The mass of the people are not such fools as to employ men whom they do not want (I used to think so but I don't now) if they have freedom of choice. But by our laws we deprive them of that choice. If they do not believe in doctors and should happen to get sick we compel

them to employ one—what are we here for if it is not to treat the sick? Or they happen to prefer a Vitapath or a Christian Scientist, and they sometimes do, we tell them nay, you must call upon one of the “elect.” If a woman desires some old mother in the neighborhood to wait upon her in a “family accident,” we say “hands off—you must send for one of us who never had a baby in our lives, but we have the brand of the State Board and we know all about it.” I don’t believe in it.

And then, my dear brethren, don’t you know that the “quack”—like the poor—is always with us, and that he is generally smart enough to beat the law? They are up here in Oregon, anyway. But “smartness” is one of our earmarks of which we are justly proud. And now, dear brethren, I am going to close, but I say “dod-rot” that friend of mine that was the cause of this paper being written and may something fearful, something like having to take a dose of his own medicine, befall him.

“ETIDORHPA.”

A Gift to the Public—Professor John Uri Lloyd’s Remarkable Munificence—All Profits from Etidorhpa to Be Put Into the Famous Library Which Is Open to Students—The Second Edition Exhausted in One Day.

That interesting book “Etidorhpa” has at last been given to the public in a \$2 edition and as a result the book dealers are dazed. The books were

placed on Saturday morning for the first time. Before noon Robert Clarke had sold 200 copies and in the afternoon, being unable to get more of the books, took orders for 600. Monday finds the entire second edition exhausted and a third edition will be issued at once. The crowd of “Etidorhpa” buyers in the Fourth-street stores Saturday gave them the appearance of Christmas times. At Clarke’s, where the original pictures of Knapp were exhibited, a crowd blocked the sidewalk most of the afternoon.

In his preface to the second edition, Professor Lloyd states that whatever profit should come from the sale of the book is to be devoted to the Lloyd Library, which is now open to the free use of university students. A Times-Star man asked the famous author about this Monday and Professor Lloyd replied: “Yes, I mean it. I will never make a cent personally from the sale of ‘Etidorhpa.’ It is a gift to the public.”

This is a most remarkable gift, and judging from the rapidity of the sales it may mean many thousand dollars for the celebrated library, which is already the most complete of its kind in America. Two of the wierd statements of “Etidorhpa” have already been verified—Argon and X rays. Close friends of Professor Lloyd’s say the book is not a romance, but a fact. Several of his theories have been disputed, but it is remarkable that not one statement of the book has been investigated without being verified.

An odd feature of the popularity of “Etidorhpa” is developing. Professor Lloyd has received several perfumed cards announcing the birth of infant Etidorhpas. The word is used as a middle name, thus: Mary Etidorhpa Smith.—Cincinnati Times-Star, Feb. 18, 1896.

Medical Societies.

THE NATIONAL AT PORTLAND.

Official Announcement of the Transportation Committee—Itinerary of the Trip.

To the Members of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and all others interested in the grand meeting to be held at Portland, Oregon, June 16th to 18th, inclusive:

The first part of our labors are concluded and we hasten to ask your cooperation in making the Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting famous in the annals of the association.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Transcontinental Association refused to make any special rate, we have, by close attention to little things, by watching every chance to make a slight saving, by gaining a great number of important concessions, succeeded in placing before you the "trip" as outlined in our preliminary announcement, and at a cost which is but slightly in advance of what it would have been had we succeeded in obtaining the rate asked.

While the rate is a trifle higher, the privileges gained are so numerous as to more than compensate for the increased cost. Our tickets will be good until January 1st; we shall be able to make our stops when, where and as long as we please; those who desire to make a longer stay in the far West can

be accommodated.

We are assured that our journey across the country on the Northern Pacific Railroad will be made one of the bright spots in the trip. We shall be accompanied by one of the officials of the road, and nothing will be left undone to make the ride both pleasant and agreeable.

As you already know by the "Itineraries" received, our trip on this road has been so arranged that we shall be able to make short lay-overs at the important cities, and also view the most attractive features of the country by daylight.

Advices from the far West inform us that the Western Eclectics are sparing no pains to give us a warm, hearty, whole-souled welcome.

"The Portland," the famous hotel of the Northwest, will be our headquarters during the convention; the rates which have been secured are so low that every single delegate who reaches the city should sojourn beneath its hospitable roof.

The Chamber of Commerce have most generously offered to us their beautiful hall as a place in which to hold our meetings; they have assured us of their intention to make our stay in Portland both pleasant and hospitable.

The knowledge that so much is being done for us at the place of meeting makes it all the more imperative that ever Eclectic should make a superhuman effort to be present. It is astonishing what results can be obtained when persons are determined that a certain thing must and shall be

done. To the strong and resolute act!!
there is no such thing as failure.

The "trip" as it has been presented to you combines all the most attractive features of the entire country, both going and coming, and the price named for round-trip tickets and coupon books is by far the lowest that has ever been quoted for such an extensive excursion.

It was absolutely necessary, in order to obtain the various concessions, to place the entire arrangement of the trip in the hands of one person, and Dr. Pitts Edwin Howes of Boston was selected as the one who should complete the details.

The "Itinerary," which has been mailed to every Eclectic in the country, will soon be followed by a "Souvenir Book," that is to be a gem of which ever Eclectic will be proud.

All letters of inquiry should be addressed to DR. PITTS EDWIN HOWES, Station S, Boston, Mass., who will do do all in his power to promote the success of the transcontinental trip.

Just a word in concluding. If every Eclectic will do his or her share in making the Portland meeting a success, then, indeed, will the hearts of the President and the Transportation Committee be made glad.

Let all persons who intend to go send in their names at the earliest possible date, so that the list can be published in the May Journals. The fact that these are going will have a stimulating effect upon the hesitating one; thus an increased number may be gathered for Portland.

Don't forget your duty! Think and

The National at Portland.

Itinerary of the Trip of the National Eclectic Medical Association to the Annual Meeting at Portland, Oregon, June 16, 17 and 18, 1896.

St. Paul, Minneapolis, the Great Northwest, Fort Keogh, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Castle Crag Tavern, the Grand Scenery of Siskiyou Mountains, San Francisco, Chinatown, the Sierra Nevadas, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, the Canyons of Colorado, Manitou, Pike's Peak, the Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs and Denver are all included.

An ideal trip at a small expense, in the beautiful month of June, as arranged by the Members of the Transportation Committee.

Pitts Edwin Howes, M. D.

H. E. Currey, M. D.

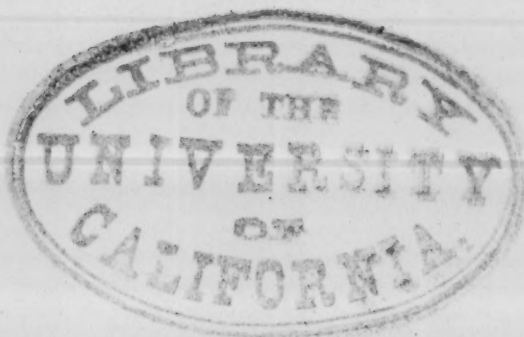
John K. Scudder, M. D.

OFFICIAL ROUTE.

The railroads comprising the official routes are the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Hudson River, Michigan Central, Chicago and Northwestern, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Union Pacific and Big Four. They will be used in accordance with the following itinerary:

ITINERARY.

Tuesday, June 9th.—Leave Boston via Boston Albany at 3 P. M. Leave New York via New York Central and Hudson River at 6 P. M. Both par-



ties travel in first-class Wagner sleeping cars, joining each other at Albany at 10 P. M. Dinner served in dining car.

Wednesday, June 10th.—Breakfast and dinner in dining car on Michigan Central. Arrive at Chicago at 9 P. M. The Cincinnati party leave that city at 8:30 A. M. via Big Four route, arriving at Chicago at 5:30 P. M. Leave Chicago in a special train, composed of new tourist Pullmans, via Chicago and Northwestern at 10:30 P. M.

Thursday, June 11th.—Breakfast served in dining car. Arrive at St. Paul at 11:55 A. M. Trip to Minneapolis, where a visit will be made, by special invitation, to the extensive flour mills. Dinner served at the celebrated West Hotel, the finest in Minneapolis, at 6 P. M. Leave Minneapolis at 8 P. M.

Friday, June 12th.—Meals in dining car. En route through North Dakota wheat fields and Montana cattle ranches, with a brief stop at Fort Keogh, Mont., the headquarters of General Nelson A. Miles, where the military will tender the Eclectics an informal reception.

Saturday, June 13th.—Meals in dining car. Arrive at Helena, Mont., at 9 A. M. A two hours stop for a ramble through this flourishing capital. Leave Helena at 11 A. M., en route through the celebrated Clark's Ford Valley and the Rocky Mountains. Arrive at Spokane, Wash., at 10 P. M.

Sunday, June 14th.—Meals in dining car. Arrive at Tacoma, Wash., about 2 P. M. Afternoon and evening at Tacoma.

Monday, June 15th.—Meals in dining car. Leave Tacoma at 7:30 A. M. Arrive at Seattle 9 A. M. and leave at 2 P. M., arriving at Portland at 9:30 P. M. Party at the headquarters, Hotel Portland.

Tuesday, June 16th.—At Portland. Association in session.

Wednesday, June 17th.—At Portland. Association in session.

Thursday, June 18th.—At Portland. Association in session. Grand banquet tendered to the Western Eclectics by their Eastern visitors at 8 P. M.

Friday, June 19th.—At Portland. Side trips. Leave Portland via Southern Pacific Shasta route at 6:30 P. M. in tourist Pullmans.

Saturday, June 20th.—Meals in dining car. Arrive at Castle Crag Tavern at 7 P. M.—one of the most unique hotels on the continent.

Sunday, June 21st.—At Castle Crag Tavern, amid the grandeur of the most magnificent mountain scenery. Leave Castle Crag at 8:30 P. M.

Monday, June 22d.—Breakfast in dining car. Arrive at San Francisco at 9 A. M. Headquarters, Palace Hotel.

Tuesday, June 23d.—Leave San Francisco at 6 P. M. in tourist Pullmans via Southern Pacific. Dinner in dining car.

Wednesday, June 24th.—En route for Ogden. Meals served in dining car.

Thursday, June 25th.—Arrive at Ogden at 5:15 A. M. and leave via Denver and Rio Grande at 7 A. M., arriving at Salt Lake City at 7:55 A. M. Headquarters, The Templeton,

which contains the celebrated dining hall on the sixth floor overlooking the city.

Friday, June 26th.—Leave Salt Lake City at 8:05 A. M. Meals served in dining car. Arrive at Glenwood Springs at 9:10 P. M. At Hotel.

Saturday June 27th.—Leave Glenwood Springs at 8:30 A. M. Meals in dining car. Arrive at Manitou at 7 P. M. Headquarters, The Manitou.

Sunday, June 28th.—At Manitou.

Monday, June 29th.—Leave Manitou at 8:45 A. M., Colorado Springs at 9:25 A. M., arriving at Denver at 11:59 A. M. Leave Denver via Union Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern at 10:30 P. M. in tourist Pullmans.

Tuesday, June 30th.—En route for Chicago. Meals in dining car.

Wednesday, July 1st.—Arrive at Chicago at 7:45 A. M. Breakfast at Chicago and Northwestern station. Leave Chicago for New York and Boston in first-class Wagner sleepers via Michigan Central, New York Central, and Boston and Albany at 10:30 A. M. Dinner in dining car.

Tuesday, July 2d.—Breakfast in dining car. Arrive at New York at 1:45 P. M.; at Boston, 3 P. M.

EXPENSES OF THE TRIP.

By the means of strictest vigilance in looking after the most minute details, without sacrificing any essential comforts, and endeavoring to add every attractive feature possible, your committee beg to announce the following schedule of rates, which includes everything described in the itinerary:

From Boston and New York (round trip) \$230; Buffalo (round trip) \$205;

Chicago (round trip) \$175; Cincinnati (round trip) \$182; St. Louis, via Chicago, return via Kansas City (round trip) \$175; St. Paul (round trip) to Missouri River, \$153.

A Coupon Book, containing coupons for all meals, hotel bills and Pullmans, will be furnished with each railroad ticket.

The arrangements are such that, in order to obtain the benefit of all the various reductions, it is necessary for each person intending to participate in the trip to make his or her application to the Chairman of the Transportation Committee.

Every possible facility will be rendered to all others who may desire to make this trip with the American Eclectics.

An early application will be advantageous for those who wish to obtain special accommodations regarding their position in the Pullman sleepers.

All tickets must be engaged and paid for at Least Five Days before the starting of the excursion, so that suitable accommodations may be provided for the party.

Should any person be unable to go, his or her money will be promptly refunded upon the surrender of the receipt calling for Coupon Book and Railroad Tickets

All can facilitate the work of the committee by making known the fact of their intention to go at as early a date as possible.

This will be the best, the most attractive, the most comprehensive and the cheapest First Class Excursion which ever traveled over such a vast

and diversified tract of country.

A Souvenir Book of about 60 pages will be issued during the early part of April that will contain the President's "Call for the Meeting"; the Transportation Committee's Official Announcement, beside a description of the wonderful country through which we shall pass.

This book will be well worthy the comprehensiveness of the trip, and also of the term Eclectic which demands that we select "the best from all sources."

All inquiries concerning the trip, in any of its variety of detail, should be addressed to Dr. Pitts Edwin Howes, Station S, Boston, Mass., who will only be too glad to give the required information.

Make your plans for a rousing meeting at Portland.

Alameda County Eclectics.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 25, 1896.

The Alameda County Eclectic Medical Association met in regular session at 8 P. M. at the office of Dr. Tillie Campbell, with the President in the chair.

Roll was responded to by the following: Drs. Tillie Campbell, Church, G. M. Derrick, V. A. Derrick, Farrar, John Fearn, J. R. Fearn, Metcalf and Van Kirk.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

There being no business to be brought before the society, Dr. Campbell was called upon to read a well written and complete paper, the title being "Exophthalmic Goitre." The

paper was highly commended, but owing to a lack of personal experience by many of the members on account of the infrequency of the disease it was not widely discussed.

Reports of cases were then in order. Dr. Church mentioned the case of a young lady in Nebraska who had applied to him by letter for relief. She complained of much pain during the menstrual period and also for a week preceding and following it. Was unable to stand or walk on account of the severe pain induced by this effort. She had been taken to Omaha and a surgeon had removed the right ovary with no benefit. Dr. Church thought the case to be of hysteria and would consider it amenable to treatment with proper care and surroundings.

Dr. Church announced that his paper for the ensuing meeting would be entitled "Some Hints on Obstetrics," and Dr. Campbell to discuss "Pelvic Measurements."

Meeting adjourned to meet at the office of the Secretary, 1065 Washington street.

Oakland, Cal., March 10, 1896.

It was very encouraging to note such a full attendance of the Eclectic physicians at the regular session of the Alameda County Association, on Tuesday evening of the above date. The President, Dr. J. R. Fearn, presided. The following were present: Drs. Church, G. H. Derrick, V. A. Derrick, Farrar, John Fearn, J. R. Fearn, Jones, Kylberg, Mehrmann, Metcalf, Sharp, Stetson and Tucker. The absentees were Drs. Campbell, Love, Stark, Van Kirk and Webster.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, the essayist of the evening presented on the very timely and important subject, "Hints on Obstetrics." The theme was presented in forcible, scholarly language, showing the author to be a master of logic and rhetoric as well as obstetrics. He spoke at some length on unfavorable presentations. The breech presentation is unfavorable to the child. In deformed or contracted pelvis both mother and child are endangered. In these cases where the dimensions render it impossible to deliver with forceps, Dr. Church thought that symphysiotomy or Cæsarian section should be performed. Other very practical points were given. The paper was very fully discussed.

Dr. Tucker had had a number of cases of breech presentation, the mortality to the child being about 50 per cent. He reported two cases of prolapse of the funis. In both of these, however, he was called too late to save the child. The condition was promptly relieved by the genu-pectoral position.

Dr. Stetson had attended several cases of breech presentation, but was more fortunate than his fellows, in that he had never lost a case. In one case he had lost both mother and child, though the presentation was normal, from organic heart disease.

Dr. Fearn reported two cases of craniotomy. Further discussion was participated in by Drs. Kylberg, Farrar, Sharp and Derrick. In closing the discussion Dr. Church said he wished to emphasize the importance of external version in breech presentation.

The society adjourned to meet again March 24th.

Victory A. Derrick, M. D.,
Secretary.

Alumni and Personal.

DR. DORA M. HAMILTON, Editor

Communications for this department should be addressed to its Editor, 1422 Folsom Street, S.F.

We hoped to begin in this month's Journal a record of all classes that have gone out from the California Medical College. But owing to a lack of answers to our letter to graduates, there is no one class ready for publication. Only a few answers have been received from the early classes, not one from the first class. The later classes of course take much more interest in each other, the college and Our Journal, but we would like to hear from all and arrange a record by classes of the Alumni. We wish to ask those who have taken a post-graduate course to mention it and give the college name. The assistance of all our graduates is earnestly solicited.

We note that Professor Miller is covering the walls of Our Journal's sanctum with works of art. Most of us are acquainted with the tastes of the Professor and know that pictures of pretty women—well, donations are in order.

Everybody is asking "How the Maclean Hospital is Flourishing." We are pleased to say it is doing well. The managers report that they have no cause for complaint. Dr. Herrick suggests that there is always room for more.

We are pleased to receive a line



from Professor Fearn, saying he is doing very nicely. While not fully recovered from his injury, he is able to be about and attend to part of his business. The Professor has been sadly missed at the college, having been unable to fill his chair any of this year.

Report says that Dr. S. O. Cassity of Snelling met with quite an accident. The doctor was out on a bike, a habit to which he became addicted while in the city, and it ran away with him, finally bucking him off. For some hours it was thought the doctor was suffering from fracture of neck of the femur, but later Dr. Moffit, the attending physician, pronounced it severe bruises of the hip. The doctor will be confined to his home for some time. Doctor, we think Golden Gate Park is safer for you to ride in. There are not so many things to frighten an untamed wheel.

Have you met Dr. Mehrmann, of late? We think the doctor is something of a hypnotist and has an X ray eye. He takes you by the hand as if to give it a friendly shake—the guileful man, he fixes you with that wizard ray and in a stern voice demands to know “If you are going to attend the National?” If you are unable to shake off the spell you at once become a Trilby and, of course, say yes. Then the doctor becomes all gracious smiles and releases you from the spell. But should you refuse, dear Alumni, we are afraid the doctor might make pictures of all those internal arrangements

that are best not shown to the public. Of course, no M. D. is at all afraid of having the contents of his purse photographed, for we think there are few instruments strong enough to discover the contents. It is not only the National that Dr. M. is thinking of, but that we will meet again all those very pleasant gentlemen from Oregon, who were in attendance at our State meeting. They were so very nice while here—but, of course, they are the same at home. Pack your grip.

Dr. J. C. Bainbridge, '94, and Miss Medora A. Waters were married on March 4, 1896, by the Rev. W. W. Case. The many friends and classmates join with Our Journal in wishing the happy couple a long, pleasant sail on the matrimonial sea. Doctor and Mrs. Bainbridge are at home to their friends at No. 101 Grant avenue.

Dr. Harry L. Hamilton, '94, has concluded to remain in the city, and is now numbered among the Maclean Hospital corps.

At a recent college clinic, Professor Maclean presented a case for examination and diagnosis to several members of the Senior class. It was a case of stenosis of the mitral valve, and in nearly every instance the diagnosis was correctly given, whereat the Dean's face was a picture of satisfaction. He is proud, and justly so, of “my boys.”

The next meeting of the National Eclectic Medical Association will be held at Portland, Or., June 16th, 17th and 18th.

CALIFORNIA : MEDICAL : JOURNAL

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DR. C. N. MILLER, Managing Editor.

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Expression is essential to growth. We cordially invite all Eclectic physicians who would keep abreast with the times to make frequent use of our columns.

To insure accuracy, employ the typewriter when possible. Otherwise prepare manuscript with care, re-writing when necessary; be kindly thoughtful of the Editor and compositor, and do your own drudgery—time is money.

This JOURNAL will be issued on the first day of the month.

Let all communications be addressed, and money orders made payable to the
CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.
1422 Folsom Street,
San Francisco, - - - California.

Editorial.

Deserting.

Perhaps I should use the word "resigning." It is not honorable to desert, while it may be to resign, if your company does not suit you. The San Francisco Polyclinic has lost its best men. It never had an excuse for an existence as a partisan department of the State University. Why the Regents should discriminate against certain taxpayers has always been a mystery. But if you do not belong to our church, you must not play in our back yard. If you do not take your medicine as we do, you cannot attend our Polyclinic.

It is time the University should re-

pudiate such a barnacle. Such side shows do not increase its popularity or usefulness. The time may come when the Regents may consider it poor policy to insult those who contribute to its support.

It is said that the reason for so many resigning is that the school failed in its purpose; that it never was more than a common dispensary run in the interests of a few, who were anxious to advertise themselves under the guise of a clinic. Peace to its ashes. We have no tears to shed.

Maclean.

Bacillus Tuberculosis.

An overweening confidence in the findings of science is as little to be commended as incredulity or skepticism. Many things that were accepted as perfectly scientific last year are this year proven to be wildly wrong. The bacillus tuberculosis as the cause of consumption may yet fall in this category.

Thoroughly competent bacteriologists are not wanting who claim that the appearance of the bacillus tuberculosis is but one link in a chain of symptoms which in its entirety constitutes the disease known as phthisis pulmonalis, that these symptoms all depend upon and result from faulty digestion—acid fermentation within the stomach and bowels, that when from this cause the blood stream becomes depraved to a certain degree, the bacillus tuberculosis will always appear and continue to appear so long as the conditions remain favorable for

its development—just as the bacillus of fermentation will always appear in the juice of the grape or apple, or in sweetened water, if allowed to stand in ordinary temperature exposed to the air—conditions favorable for its development.

They maintain, further, as a corollary depending upon this theory, that there can be no lymph from Berlin, nor aseptoline from Gotham, that will ever act as a specific for consumption. As well seek for a specific for sinning. Cease to do evil and learn to do well is in both cases the only remedy.

An esteemed correspondent, in commenting upon a recent editorial in Our Journal, holds a different opinion, believing only in the dread power for evil of the bacillus itself.

Now if our correspondent be so situated as to do a little experimenting, he can soon settle the matter and do a good turn for science. Let him subsist for a time wholly and entirely upon easily fermented food, say sweet cake and cornstarch pudding sweetened with sugar, and drink with his meals sweetened water acidulated with vinegar, and we predict that the various symptoms of consumption will quickly become manifest. If he will keep an accurate daily record of these symptoms of failing health, Our Journal will be willing to publish his diary until such time as the train of symptoms reaches the stage when the bacillus tuberculosis has unmistakably made its appearance in his sputum, or until he has demonstrated that the blood stream can be changed to yeast and vinegar without the appearance of

the bacillus in question, with intense pulmonary irritation and final breaking down of lung tissue.

New Medical Board for Ohio.

In the new State Board of Medical Examiners, recently appointed by the Governor of Ohio, the Allopathic or so-called "Regular" school receives the best of it, but, of course, this is in accordance with the Kimmell law, which provides that the various schools shall be represented on the board in proportion to the number of practitioners each has in the State. The regulars receive three members, who are Drs. Coleman, Reed and McGovern.

The Eclectics triumphed over the Homœopaths in the contest as to which should be given one member and which two. The Eclectics showed by a poll of the doctors in the State that they had 1075 and the Homœopaths were enabled to enroll about 935, falling about 150 shy. Those members of the Eclectic faith are Drs. Williams and Scudder. Dr. Beebe is the Homœopathist, and Dr. Markley is the physio-medicalist.

The Allopaths also receive the preference in the length of the terms of their members. One of the Allopaths is to serve seven years, one five and one three, while of the Eclectics one is to serve four years and one but one year. The Homœopathic member is to serve six years, being given far the better of it in comparison with the physio-medicalists, who also have but one member, he being given one year term.

MARRIED,

And the happy couple have Our Journal's sincere good wishes, even to the third generation.

John King Scudder, aged 31, was married June 19, 1890, to Miss Marjorie Moore, daughter of Judge F. W. Moore of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. Dr. J. K. Scudder, for seven years previous to the death of his father, had full control of the business of the Cincinnati Institute and of the Eclectic Medical Journal as well. This fact was not generally known to physicians abroad; but they have since appreciated that the death of Professor Scudder has scarcely disturbed the affairs of the Institute, if at all. J. K. Scudder graduated from the Cincinnati University in 1886 and from the Institute in 1888, and received a master's degree from the university in 1890, and now teaches Latin in the Institute. He is a man of exemplary habits, very studious, conscientious and persevering, and is the soul of honor. That so capable and worthy a man stands now to watch the interests of the Institute, is a matter of congratulation to all concerned in her welfare.

 Our Frontispiece.

Of all the Eclectics who are prominent for their work in connection with the next meeting of our National Association, none will be more widely known than the original of our frontispiece in the present issue, Pitts Edwin Howes, M. D., who is in charge of the Eastern portion of the work of the Transportation Committee.

Dr. Howes graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in 1881. But few students have ever left a college with so good a record, his average standing being 99 4-7 per cent. As a physician, his career has been honorable and successful. The doctor's home is in Boston and he has held the highest offices in the Massachusetts State Eclectic Association, and is at present Secretary both of the State Society and of the Boston District Eclectic Medical Society.

Last year he delivered the annual oration before the State Society with such success as to be appointed special delegate with expenses paid to the last National meeting, and with a request to the National to be allowed to deliver the address before that body. This was granted and the doctor was invited to appear before the National Association, and the address, "Preventive Medicine," was received with general commendation.

The efforts of Dr. Howes in behalf of Transportation Committee have been prompt, energetic and practical, and as a fruitage of his labors we expect to see a long train of Pullman sleepers rolling into Portland filled with Eclectics from all parts of the land.

 A New Book.

W. C. Cooper, M. D., editor of The Medical Gleaner, is contemplating the publication of a book of essays, poems and sketches. The book will be purely literary, but with a medical trend, as seen in the work of O. W. Holmes. All Eclectics are familiar with the

trenchant style of Dr. Cooper, and a great treat may be expected.

The price of the book will be \$1. Those who would like a copy are requested to forward their names at once, that the author may estimate with reference to size of edition. We trust the majority of our subscribers will show their appreciation of the most brilliant writer of our school. Dr. Cooper's address is Cleves, Ohio.

Good Reading.

The first article in the present issue is exceptionally interesting. Its author, Dr. Hefferman, is the Government physician at the Indian school at Fort Yuma, Cal.

The illustrations are snap shots from Dr. J. A. Munk's kodack. Both gentlemen have Our Journal's warmest thanks, and—but, of course, there'll be more to follow.

For Sale.

A practice that averages \$2,500 a year, with furniture and office fixtures. The best investment for a small amount in the State. Address Box 394, Chico, California.

[Physicians in search of a good locality will do well to take notice of the above offer.—ED.]

The Linen-Mesh.

Pamphlets giving full information about the wonderful new cloth for underwear, Dr. Deimel's Linen-Mesh, can be had of agents. See advertisement. It is an up-to-date invention and unsurpassed for comfort and health.

Six Hundred (\$600) Dollars in Prizes.

Chance for a live Eclectic to do good work for the cause.

The special attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Palisade Manufacturing Co., which appears on the last cover page of Our Journal.

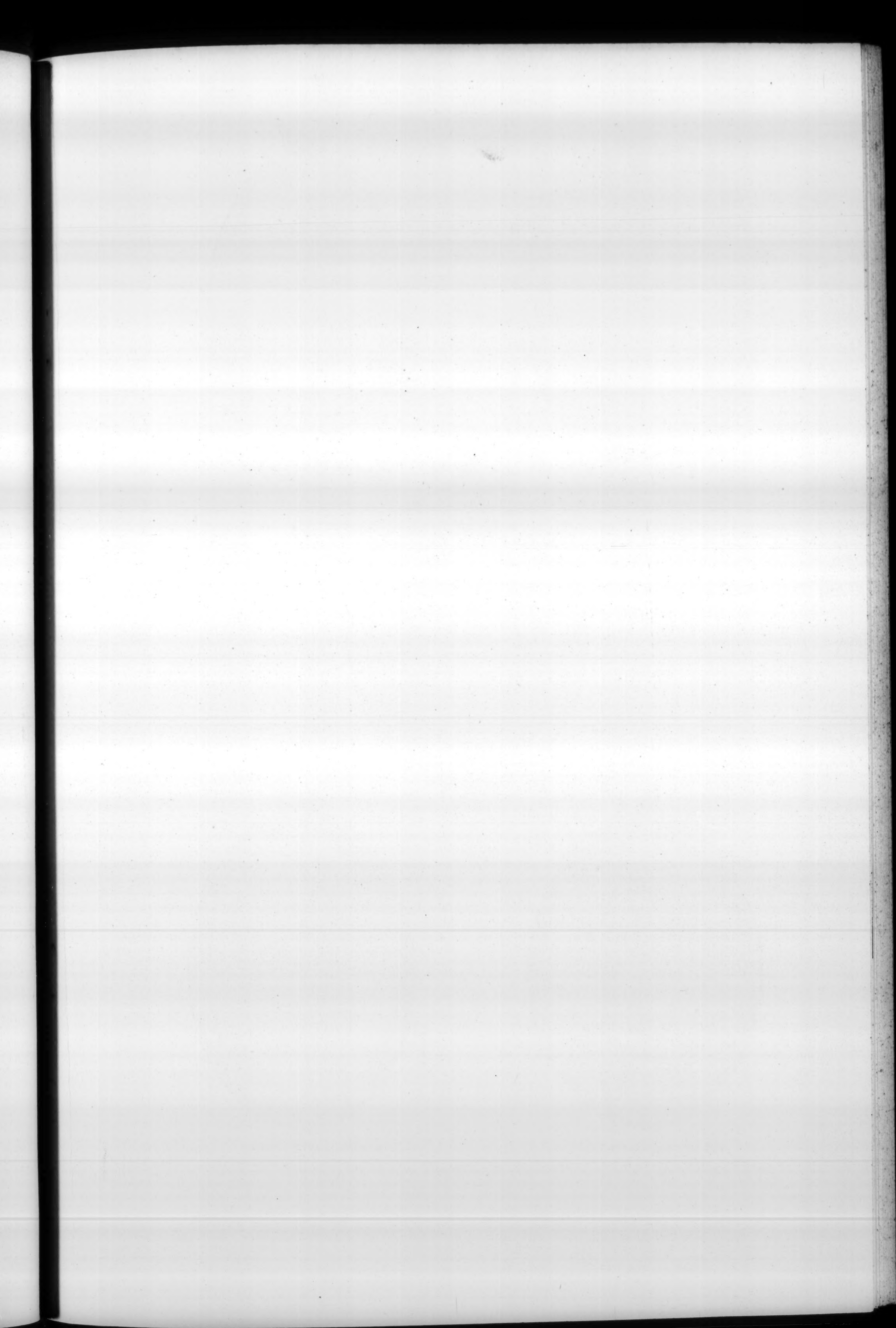
The prize contest which this well known firm announces will, no doubt, attract a great deal of attention and result in the submission of many articles of merit on "The Clinical Value of Antiseptics, Both Internal and External." The prizes are extremely liberal, and the well known professional and literary eminence of Dr. Frank P. Foster, the talented editor of the New York Medical Journal, who has kindly consented to act as judge, is a sufficient guarantee of the impartiality to be observed in the awarding of the prizes.

We are assured that there is absolutely "no string" attached to the provisions of this contest, and any physician in good standing in the community is invited to compete on equal terms with every other competitor.

Further particulars as to condition, etc., can be obtained by addressing the above named firm.

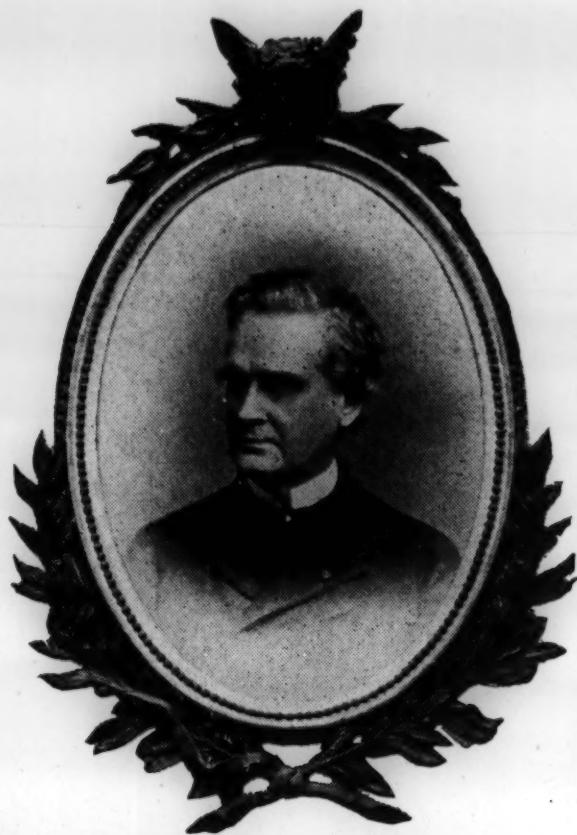
Eclectic Text Books.

By referring to the advertisement in our pages of Eclectic Text Books it will be seen that the numerous works of Howe, King and Scudder that heretofore have only been bound in sheep, can now be had in cloth at a uniform reduction of 75 cents per volume.





LOUIS PASTEUR.



JAMES MARION-SIMS.



SIR ASTLEY COOPER.



SIR MORRELL MACKENZIE.



SAMUEL DAVID GROSS.

THESE portraits are from "Mellier's Galaxy of Eminent Medical Men," which has recently been issued by the Mellier Drug Company, of St. Louis, manufacturers of **TONGALINE** (LIQ. TONG. SAL.) and **PONCA COMPOUND** (UTERINE ALTERATIVE.)

Copies of the Galaxy will be mailed to any physician on receipt of request, by mentioning this journal.

Rhamnus Californica.

Abundant supply of this remedy, introduced by Dr. H. T. Webster as a specific for rheumatism, can be had of C. E. Worden & Co., San Francisco. See our ad pages.

An Up-to-Date Journal.

Doctor, your subscription is not paid. How can you expect us to give you what you want?

*Publisher's Notes.***Mellier's Galaxy of Eminent Medical Men.**

A full page grouping of miniature portraits in half-tone in the present issue presents a galaxy of five "names not born to die"—men, who in their private life and character as well as by their illustrious achievements, have shed glory over the art and science of medicine. In the grouping chronological accuracy has yielded place to artistic effect, and the same may be said in regard to the relative value of the services of the subject of each sketch, with the exception, perhaps, of Pasteur, whose labors benefited not only all mankind but extend to all domestic animals. The career of Dr. James Marion Sims is one which every young physician should strive to simulate. Samuel David Gross is another whose name has become known wherever surgery is practiced by a civilized people. Sir Astley Cooper, the central figure, is one of that glorious line of England's great surgeons, the influence of whose work and teachings has gone far to make the present advanced con-

dition of surgery a possibility. The portrait below and to the left is that of Sir Morrell MacKenzie, a worthy successor in the line of which Sir Astley Cooper was in his day, facile princeps.

Louis Pasteur, born at Dole, France, 1822, died in Paris, 1895. After having secured a world-wide reputation for his researches and original writing on fermentation, etc., he devoted himself to the study of inoculation for diseases other than small pox, and achieved some very remarkable results in the prevention of hydrophobia, as a result of which the Institute Pasteur was established.

James Marion Sims, born in Lancaster district, S. C., 1813, died in New York in 1883. He devised and perfected several instruments, among them the speculum named after him, and succeeded in treating successfully vesico-vaginal fistula, up to that time considered incurable. Removing to New York, he soon became recognized as the leading gynecologist in the world. While in Europe he operated before large classes in Dublin, London, Brussels and Paris.

Sir Astley Cooper was born in Norfolk, England, 1768, died in London, 1841. He introduced a certainty and daring in surgical work never before known; among other famous operations he made the first attempt to put a ligature on the carotid artery, and he performed the boldest operation recorded to that time, the tying up of the sub-clavian artery.

Sir Morrell MacKenzie, born in Essex, Eng. 1837, died in London, 1892.

In 1863 he founded the Throat Hospital. His skill and dexterity in operating and the fertility of his resources combined to give him the largest practice in his specialty in England. His writings consist principally of "Treatise on the Use of Laryngoscope," "Growth in the Larynx," "Manual of Diseases of the Throat," "Hygiene of the Vocal Organs."

Samuel David Gross, born near Easton, Penn., 1805, died in Philadelphia, 1884. In recognition of his eminent services to the profession he was honored with the membership of many foreign medical societies, receiving from Oxford the degree of D. C. L. and from Cambridge that of LL. D. He made numerous contributions to medical literature which alone serve to place him among the most distinguished men of his time.

Copies of the galaxy will be mailed to any physician on receipt of request by mentioning this Journal. For address see advertisement.

Inguinal Hernia, Containing the Vermiform Appendix.

Dr. W. O. Roberts reports a remarkable case of hernia in the January number of the Archives of Pediatrics. The patient was a child one year and three months old. The occurrence of strangulation demanded immediate operation. The hernial sac was found to contain the vermiform appendix and cæcum. Protruding from the posterior wall of the appendix was an ordinary brass pin, the head being within the appendix and the point sticking out. The child made an uninterrupted

recovery.

Can You Swallow This?

During a recent visit to Clinton E. Worden & Co's. laboratory, San Francisco, we observed something bordering upon the marvelous, it being a pill or tablet which disintegrates at once upon coming in contact with moisture. This will be welcome news to medical men, who have often been solely puzzled and annoyed by finding even well made and fresh pills pass through the system without disintegration. Such an occurrence is impossible with Worden's "Cito" pills, for as soon as they touch moisture they go to pieces by a rapid expansion, almost as if loaded. Being lightly coated they can be swallowed without leaving any unpleasant taste.

The firm at present only manufacture quinine, salol and phenacetine pills in this form, but will extend this remarkable process to a wide range of medications.

For local ingenuity and enterprise this is an achievement of which California physicians may well be proud.

Siluria (Waterhouse).

This is a combination of phenacetine, acetanilide, tartaric acid, soda and camphor. It will not depress; superior to any remedy of its class. The value of the phenacetine contained in each oz of siluria is more than the cost of ten oz of antikamnia. Price, powder or tablets oz 75 cts.; five oz over 25 per cent off.

Celerina.

J. H. Goethe, M. D., Varnville, S. C.,

says: Celerina was given to patient suffering from nervous prostration, the result of habitual alcoholic excess. Under its administration his system was not only completely renovated, but he was enabled to overcome the habit of indulging in strong drink, and is now enjoying good health. I regard celerina of great value to the profession.

Parturition, Dioivurnia, (Dios)

In teaspoonful doses every hour after parturition is the reliable agent to prevent after pains and hemorrhage, it being the most powerful uterine tonic attainable, having direct action on the uterus, expelling blood clots, closes the uterine sinuses, contracting the womb and preventing subinvolution.

In severe cases fluid extract of ergot should be combined, one part to four of Dioivurnia. It is the experience of the most progressive practitioners that in all cases where ergot is indicated, its action is very much more efficacious by combining with Dioivurnia in the above proportion.

Sanmetto in Retention of Urine.

Have given sanmetto a good trial and find it one of the best preparations I have ever used, Case No. 1—John D., age 70, Ireland, had been troubled for a long time—unable to pass his urine. After treatment with other remedies, with no benefit, placed him on sanmetto, with the following results: The first day the pus increased in quantity; on second day diminished; by fourth day could urinate himself; before this he had to be catheterized. Dose, one drachm

every four hours for the first three days; afterward one drachm three times a day. Discharged in ten days, a complete cure of cystitis.

A. C. Forman, M. D.,
House Physician, Bayonne Hospital.
Bayonne, N. J.

When?

When the women all wear bloomers, and their skirts are laid away; when their legs are no more rumors, coyly hid from light of day; when the petticoat's forgotten, with its swishing, wishing swirls, and there's less demand for cotton, I'll be sorry for the girls. I'll be sorry for the lasses who in school are at their books, at the head or foot of classes—I'll be sorry for their looks; for their ma's will make their trousers, and, good heavens! don't we know, who were boys, but now sirs, that they'll be a holy show. It is bad enough when Willie weareth pants his mamma made, and it often knocks you silly just to see the youthful blade wearing pants that no man knoweth which is front or which is back; if he cometh or goeth there it quite an equal "slack." But your Susie! Oh, 'tis galling; scalding tears will downward glance when you hear the urchins calling: "say where did you get those pants?" You will see her youthful glowing, but by no dead certain rule can you tell if she is going or coming home from school. There'll be trouble you'll allow sirs, there'll be anguish for the pa's when their daughters will wear trousers that are just revamped from ma's. So I'm weeping as I'm writing, and my great tears fall like pearls, scarce I know what I'm indicting for I'm sorry for the girls.—Fresno (Cal.) Republican.

*Book Notes.***ETIDORHPA, OR THE END OF EARTH.**

Just issued, a third edition of Etidorhpa. The first edition (author's 1299) was taken in advance of publication; the second edition (1030 copies) was sold within a week from the date of issue, and the third edition is being rapidly taken. Price \$2. Orders received at Our Journal Office.

THE OBSERVER—An Illustrated Magazine of the Outdoor World and Practical Microscopy. E. F. Bigelow, Managing Editor and Publisher, Portland, Conn. Subscription, \$1 per year.

This monthly is the official organ of the Agassiz Association. It consists of three departments: "The Outside World," H. H. Ballard and E. F. Bigelow, Editors; "The Agassiz Association," Edited by H. H. Ballard, President of the A. A., Pittsfield, Mass.; "Practical Microscopy," Edited by M. A. Booth, Longmeadow, Mass. We heartily recommend the Observer to all wideawake physicians, and especially to those who are at all interested in microscopy.

PIONEER WORK IN OPENING THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO WOMEN. Autobiographical sketches by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

In these days when it is an everyday occurrence for women to study medicine, it is difficult to realize how great was the prejudice and opposition that had to be overcome before medi-

cal colleges would admit women to their classes.

The story of these early struggles and triumphs has been told by Dr. Blackwell in a fascinating book that reads like a romance from start to finish.

Dr. Blackwell was the first woman to receive the degree of M. D. in this country and hence knows whereof she speaks. In honor of the event "Punch" published a poem, a few stanzas of which we reproduce:

DOCTRIX BLACKWELL.

"Young ladies all, of every clime,
Especially of Britain,
Who wholly occupy your time
In novels or in knitting,
Whose highest skill is but to play,
Sing, dance, or French to clack well,
Reflect on the example, pray,
Of excellent Miss Blackwell.

"Think, if you had a brother ill,
A husband, or a lover,
And could prescribe the draught or pill
Whereby he might recover;
How much more useful this would be,
Oh, sister, wife, or daughter!
Than merely handing him beef tea,
Gruel, or toast-and-water.

"They talk about the gentler sex
Mankind in sickness tending,
And o'er the patient's couch their necks
Solicitously bending;
But what avails solicitude
In fever or in phthisic,
If lovely woman's not imbued
With one idea of physic?

"How much more blest were married life
To men of small condition,
If every one could have his wife
For family physician;
His nursery kept from ailments free.
By proper regulation,
And for advice his only fee
A thankful salutation.

"For Doctrix Blackwell—that's the way
To dub in rightful gender—
In her profession, ever may
Prosperity attend her!
'Punch' a gold-handled parasol
Suggests for presentation
To one so well deserving all
Esteem and admiration."

ELECTRICITY IN ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS. By Edwin J. Houston, Ph. D. and A. E. Kennelly, Sc. D. 412 pages and 128 illustrations. Price \$1. W. J. Johnston Company, publishers, New York.

Professor Houston has served two terms as President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and is co-inventor of the well known Thomson-Houston system of electric lighting. He has given special attention to electricity as applied in electrotherapeutics, in which he is a lecturer in medical courses.

Mr. Kennelly has made many contributions to the higher branches of electrical science, and at the same time is widely known from his connection with its practical applications. For many years he was the principal assistant of Thomas A. Edison, and is the inventor of several pieces of commercial therapeutic apparatus. Mr. Kennelly is a Vice President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The combination possessed by these authors, of a thorough knowledge of electrical science together with an extended acquaintance in the field of electrotherapeutics, should peculiarly qualify them for the task which they undertook in the preparation of this volume. There is reason to believe, therefore, that the result of their work will meet in a high degree the requirements of physicians who desire to read a treatise on the fundamental principles of electrotherapeutics, which is at once authoritative and expressed in simple language requiring no special

training in electrical science to understand.

MEDICAL ELECTRO-PHYSICS AND GALVINISM. F. A. Davis Company, publishers. Price, cloth, \$2 50.

This is a valuable text book for medical colleges and should be in the hands of every student. The laws of electro-physics have been neglected in the curriculum of medical colleges. Unless a person is familiar with these laws he will be unable to understandingly apply electricity to influence diseased condition of the system. We advise medical students to procure a copy.

A NEW ENTERPRISE. Weir's Index to the Medical Press will treat the entire medical literature of the month immediately preceeding as one vast volume, to which it will aim to be the index or contents' table. For this purpose an editorial staff, the personnel of which has been carefully chosen in order to assure prompt and accurate work, will review monthly the entire medical press of the United States and Canada, including, in addition to the published transactions of the various National and State medical societies, the current number of every important medical periodical published in the two countries. The result of its labors will be published in the form of a monthly magazine of from 112 to 128 pages, to be known as Weir's Index to the medical press. Sample copies free to subscribers of Our Journal. Address Frank Weir & Co., 32 South street, New York City.

A New Operation for Congenital Ptoxis, with report of two cases. By T. C. Evans, M. D., Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Laryngology in the Kentucky School of Medicine; Member of the Louisville Surgical Society, Louisville. Reprinted from the New York Medical Journal for December, 1895.

Medical Terminology—Its Etymology and Errors. By P. J. McCourt, M. D. Reprinted from the Medical Record, July, 1895. Price 25 cents. Trow Directory and Bookbinding Company, 201-212 East Twelfth street, New York.

Rational Treatment of Pertussis. by Francis T. B. Fest, M. D., Plank Road, Mich. Price 15 cents.

The Women's Club Movement.

The General Federation of Women's Club's is now an enormous organization, numbering 454 clubs. This includes seventeen State federations, comprising large city clubs whose membership numbers many hundreds, as well as the small clubs whose membership counts thirty and upwards. The membership of the clubs by States is as follows: Alabama 2, Arkansas 1, California 14, Colorado 13, Connecticut 7, District of Columbia 4, Delaware 1, England 1, Georgia 3, Idaho 3, Illinois 68, Indiana 22, India 2, Iowa 26, Kansas 3, Kentucky 9, Louisiana 2, Maine 5, Maryland 2, Massachusetts 53, Michigan 23, Minnesota 13, Missouri 7, Montana 1, Nebraska 2, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey 17, New Mexico 2, New York 35, North Dakota

1, Ohio 48, Pennsylvania 22, Rhode Island 4, South Carolina 1, South Dakota 1, Tennessee 6, Texas 3, Utah 3, Vermont 1, Washington 7, Wisconsin 5.

The number of clubs in the State federations are as follows: Colorado 44, District of Columbia 10, Iowa 116, Illinois 79, Kansas 33, Kentucky 23, Maine 63, Massachusetts 70, Michigan 62, Minnesota 36, Nebraska 41, New Hampshire 26, New Jersey 53, New York 100, Ohio 104, Pennsylvania 11, Rhode Island 9, Utah 10.

At the annual meetings of the State federations the programmes submitted are very representative of the work of the clubs, treating as they do of literature, education, civics. Many of these federations have adopted as their special work education, above all the public school system, which in itself is worthy of the interests of women of every community.—From "General Federation of Women's Clubs," by Ellen M. Henrotin, in the March Review of Reviews.

"Hard work is not the whole secret of good writing, but it is half of it at all events, and a half that lies in every man's power."—F. M. Crawford.

"The power of every man, in whatever rank or position of life he may find himself, is made greater, his usefulness to himself increased, and he himself is by this difference raised in the scale of humanity, if he has learnt to express himself in written words easily, clearly and well.

ASEPSIN SOAP



MEDICINAL USES OF ASEPSIN SOAP.

FOR THE SKIN.—The antiseptic qualities of Asepsin and Borate of Sodium make this soap desirable for the preservation of the dermal tissues, and to remove and prevent cutaneous blemishes. It is valuable for roughness of the skin, acne, comedones, milium, blotches, excessive greasiness of skin, for softening and preventing roughness and chapping of the hands. It corrects abnormalities of the sebaceous glands, thereby regulating the lubrication of the skin, and is further useful to repair dermal tissues when they have been subjected to the deleterious action of chalks and cosmetic lotions.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES.—For the following skin affections it may be used freely with marked benefit: Acne vulgaris et rosacea, seborrhoea, eczematous eruption, herpes, psoriasis, prurigo, syphilitic eruptions, dermatitis, ulcerations, pruritic conditions, parasitic diseases, as scabies, for the relief of rhus poisoning, and for the removal of pediculi. A clean skin is necessary in any course of medication, and Asepsin Soap is a rational cleanser.

IN SURGERY.—The surgeon will find it valuable for cleansing the patient as well as the operator's hands, sponges and instruments. For its cleansing and antiseptic effects it may be employed in wounds of all kinds, chilblains, bed sores, ulceration, pustules, and for removing offensive and irritating discharges, and as a foot wash.

IN GYNÆCOLOGY.—It is useful in irritating and offensive discharges concomitant to diseases of females, giving rise to pruritic and inflammatory conditions. Leucorrhoea, simple vaginitis and vulvitis, ulcerations and pruritus vulvae, are conditions in which it is particularly indicated.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—In the exanthemata it should be employed to hasten desquamation thereby shortening the period of contagiousness and hastening convalescence.

At the time I received the Asepsin Soap, I was suffering intensely from pruritus ani, and had already tried with scarcely even temporary relief, all—or nearly all—the standard remedies for this well-known ailment. I was well-nigh crazed with the intolerable itching, pricking, sticking, gnawing biting, burning pain. I had been nearly sleepless for several nights, and I was so busily engaged with my professional work all day long that it seemed to me that life was a burden, and I could get no rest at night. I frequently sprang from my bed, and ran wildly, crazily anywhere;—suicide would not be strange in anyone in such a condition.

Your Asepsin Soap I used without faith, but with astonishing and almost immediate relief and ease. I think I have never before recommended any special preparation, but nothing less than gratitude is due you for this benefit, and that gratitude I express most heartily now. I have delayed this letter many weeks, but I am still as thankful as ever, for my suffering was of a kind not to be forgotten.

PAUL T. BUTLER, M. D., Alamo, Michigan

ASEPSIN SOAP IS NOW READY FOR THE MARKET.

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